FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZAMYATIN TV COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION

OW210629 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0525 GMT 18 Apr 81

[From the program entitled "Talk on International Topics" by L.M. Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, carried via Orbita II relay]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades, the television studio is receiving many letters in which you request us to describe the current situation in Poland.

I would like to say that the situation as of today remains complex, both economically and politically.

On the other hand, the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and the government are doing everything possible to stabilize this situation. The situation in the country was discussed at the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, where the the reasons giving rise to this situation were frankly discussed.

A meeting of the Sejm of the Polish Republic was held on 10 April. A report was made there, as you know, by the head of the government, General Jaruzelski. He noted that the government did not receive the 90 peaceful working days it had requested in order to put the economy in order. He also spoke of the fact that in a number of areas attempts of confrontation by force are continuing and there is a desire to establish a kind of dual power, particularly in the country's large enterprises.

Comrade Jaruzelski stressed that the danger in the crisis continues to exist and that extremist forces, which feel more confident in an atmosphere where conflicts are being inflamed, are striving to sow more anarchy in the country and destroy the state's economy. To the question, what does he mean by antisocialist forces, Jaruzelski replied: All those who weaken people's power and make the way out of the country's crisis more difficult. Permanent strikes by extremist groups from the Solidarity trade union association have already resulted in a fall of 15 percent in the country's production as compared with the same period last year. No more than 70 percent of the country's production capacities are in operation.

All this is occurring under conditions that find Poland's foreign debt, through the fault of the previous leadership, reaching $27 billion. Also, the country must find more than $9 billion this year to pay off its debts to the West. The West and the monopolies are using this in their aims to exert direct pressure on Poland, and on Poland's leadership. A shortage of foodstuffs is being experienced in the country; a rationing system has been introduced; and, as General Jaruzelski said, it will be expanded.

What is the Government of Poland doing under these circumstances? The latest decision adopted by the Sejm attests to this. The Sejm adopted a decision to abstain from strikes and threats of strikes for a period of 2 months, to establish conditions for a calm working life and to have everyone observe the law without exception. It appealed for heightened discipline in transportation particularly in the railway, in communications, in the defense industry and in a number of other branches.

It should be said that normalization of the country's labor and life is being actively hindered by, frankly, counterrevolutionary forces. The head organization of these forces is the so-called Social Self-defense Committee, or KOR for short. It is retaining the leading positions in the Solidarity trade union association, although it should be said that the working class makes up the majority in the trade union association. However, the KOR organization, which has no relationship whatsoever with the working class, is attempting to manipulate this movement for its own interests. Moreover, by linking up with this movement it wants to direct it in such a way as to further destabilize the situation in the country.

The leaders of this movement are a number of individuals. including Kuron and Michnik, and other names could be mentioned. When each one of them appears before representatives of the Western press--and all this is being published--they do not conceal the fact they are directing their activities, the activities of KOR, against communist Poland, against socialist Poland. These are the aims of KOR. But these aims influence the overall situation in the country. Hiding behind slogans of defending the interests of workers, KOR pursues a definite aim of paving a road for itself to political power in Poland. The activities of all these groups are linking up with other counter-revolutionary forces found both inside and outside Poland.

Facts are multiplying proving direct interference into the events in Poland by Western political figures who are frankly--as is being done by some figures in the United States--directly warning and cautioning the Government of Poland against taking meausres aimed at establishing order in its own country. Now is this not interference in the internal affairs of Poland? Also, the government radio stations--the American Voice of America and Radio Free Europe--are carrying daily lengthy broadcasts inciting disturbances in the country and promoting the overthrow of socialism. By what right is all this being done? There is no such right.

The PZPR is striving to master the situation through political means. It is no coincidence that the leaders of Poland are presently conducting discussions at plants and with workers and addressing various collectives.

Many of our comrades ask in their letters: And what is our country doing to assist Poland, in overcoming that difficult situation in which it finds itself? We proceed from the collectively formulated decisions of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Moscow. We consider that the Polish working class under the party's leadership should deal with the crisis itself insofar as socialism is the power of the worker, the power of the working people. The working people cannot fail to understand that they are being incited by extremist elements to struggle against that power which belongs to them, the people.

The socialist countries are doing everything possible to support the Polish economy. I would like to again recall the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev about the fact that we will not leave socialist fraternal Poland in the lurch, and we will stand by it. The plans of internal and external reactionaries in relationship to socialist Poland have no future. Polish communists, with the support of all genuine patriots of Poland, will manage to give the necessary rebuff to the schemes of the enemies of the socialist system and will be able to defend the cause of socialism and the real interests of their people.

NONALIGNED SESSION ON NAMIBIA HELD IN ALGIERS

LD201732 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Algiers, 20 April, TASS--The special session of the Coordination Bureau on Namibia, held here by nonaligned countries, adopted a final declaration and an action programme. The session was attended by representatives of almost fifty states and international organizations.

During the session nonaligned states called for greater moral, political and military support to the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which is waging a struggle for the liberation of Namibia which is illegally occupied by the South African racist regime. The session urged the nonaligned countries and all the international community to strengthen solidarity with the "frontline states" in Africa and to give them every support in repelling South Africa's aggression. They said that the UN Security Council should introduce all-embracing and compulsory economic sanctions against South Africa, including embargo on oil shipments. In its final declarations the session sharply criticized the stand taken by the Western powers, especially the United States, their attempts to destablizie the situation in Angola and their reluctance to help carry out the UN plan on Namibia.

Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, speaking before pressmen, highly appraised the position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and their assistance to the Namibian people who are fighting for independence. He stressed the importance and timeliness of the decisions taken by the session of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries to end Pretoria's colonial rule over Nambia. The solidarity forum of nonaligned countries was a vivid demonstration of the support of the Namibian people's just struggle by nonaligned countries.

COMMENT ON POLICY OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

LD201520 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 20 Apr 81

["Contrary to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty"--TASS headline; by TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger openly says that Pakistan may have its own nuclear weapons. "What is important," he said in an interview with the London newspaper SUNDAY TIMES, "is that the Pakistan nuclear bomb should remain in the hands of a friendly government," friendly to the United States. In other words, the chief of the Pentagon considers it quite admissible, from the point of view of the U.S. Government, for Pakistan to develop nuclear weapons. This statement was made before the planned visit to Washington by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi who is going to hold talks with high-ranking U.S. officials concerning extensive American military and economic aid to the Pakistani regime.

According to American press reports, Washington is ready to give Pakistan within the next four years economic and military aid amounting to two billion dollars. Such a scale of war preparations by Islamabad undoubtedly goes far beyond Pakistan's defence needs and may only serve aggressive aims. Such a policy of militarisation poses a threat to the entire region, in the first place, to Pakistan's closest neighbour, India.

In arming the Pakistani regime the United States is guided by its own hegemonistic aspirations. It intends to turn Pakistan into its stronghold in western and southern Asia and also to use it as a lever in putting pressure on India and countries of Indochina. The willingness of the new American administration to give Pakistan access to nuclear weapons is at variance with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as well as the United States' commitments not to give assistance to countries which violate the policy of nuclear nonproliferation. The Reagan administration will reportedly ask Congress to repeal the law against aiding countries which challenge the international public by arming themselves with nuclear weapons.

The questions of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is one of exceedingly great importance to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples. The limitation of the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons is in itself a positive factor for preventing a nuclear conflict. But representatives of the new U.S. administration have made clear their intention to ignore such constructive practices and accords on nuclear nonproliferation and are making plans for more active connections with the regimes whose rulers are pressing for nuclear weapons, such as South Africa, South Korea and Pakistan, not to speak of Israel, Washington's favourite creation.

The leaders of the United States openly seek to use for their own hegemonistic purposes--the nuclear ambitions of certain regimes dependent on the United States. [punctuation as received] Such a policy may have dangerous consequences for the cause of peace and for the United States.

REARMING PAKISTAN VIEWED AS THREAT TO SOUTH ASIA

LD201500 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 20 Apr 81

["A Dangerous Course"--TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS--To turn Pakistan into a U.S. springboard in South Asia, into a transshipping point to transfer American arms to Afghan terrorists so as to invigorate the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is, as is noted by observers, the main aim set by Washington in connection with the beginning of negotiations between Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi and representatives of the Reagan administration.

It is not accidental that these negotiations are reportedly to center on questions of expanding the American-Pakistani military cooperation and granting Pakistan American military "aid" of 800 million dollars in the next two years.

To "pacify" Pakistan's neighbours, above all India, the U.S. secretary of state said on the eve of the negotiations that a strong Pakistan, closely linked with the United States, would not pose any threat to them, and would only promote universal security on the subcontinent. The facts, however, show that Pakistan's rearmament with active assistance of Washington and Beijing is a great threat to peace and security of the whole region. A Washington-Beijing-Islamabad alliance, which the United States seeks to form, is spearheaded against India, above all.

The Pentagon is known to seek in every way to restore the American airbase in Peshawar and to establish a new U.S. naval base in the Port of Gwadar, which is of strategical importance on the way towards oilfields in the Persian Gulf. It is also no secret that Washington seeks from Islamabad consent to the use of Pakistani territory by the American Rapid Deployment Force.

It is to be recalled here that Washington openly declared its support for the Afghan bandit formations which attack Democratic Afghanistan, and the Indian Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasumha Rao was right to say in Parliament that massive deliveries of U.S. arms to Pakistan create a dangerous seat of tension in the region, lead to an arms race on the South Asian subcontinent and stand in the way of normalization of Indian-Pakistani relations.

The newspaper THE TIMES OF INDIA writes that the Reagan administration assigns to Pakistan the main role in the U.S. strategy in the Persian Gulf zone. The Reagan administration also intends to use it as the main channel of Western arms supplies to Afghan rebels. All this is fraught with grave consequences. And this is certainly so.

MARINE EXERCISES ASSESSED AS RDF PRACTICE

LD211025 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] San Francisco, 21 Apr, TASS--Regular exercises of the United States Marines, involving the first division, were opened on Monday in the area of Salton Sea in the Californian desert. Combat ability of the Marines and their logistical support will be tested in the five-day exercises in country resembling the Middle East in its relief and climate.

Large-scale exercises of the seventh landing brigade of the Marines, which are assigned a key function in the Rapid Deployment Force, ended in that region approximately a month ago. The American public assesses this as evidence that the Pentagon is stepping up preparations for police actions beyond the boundaries of the United States with the object of suppressing the national liberation movement and the peoples' struggle for political and economic independence.

WITCH-HUNT OF CANADIAN STATION SHOWS FREEDOM SHAM

LD201632 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 20 Apr 81

[By TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan]

[Text] Ottawa, 20 Apr, TASS--The falsehood of discourses on the "freedom of speech and of the press" and on the usefulness of "free information exchanges" in Canada was vividly illustrated the other day.

The radio station of the small city of Tuktoyaktuk decided to use Radio Moscow's English-language broadcasts on various subjects, including those about the life of the Soviet people, Soviet culture and science, discussions and commentaries on political affairs, and so on. Listeners showed an interest in those programmes.

The intention of the local radio station, however, worried to no end the so-called champions of freedom. MP's Rose and Fulton immediately suggested that legislative measures be taken to prevent this and other radio stations from being tempted to rebroadcast Radio Moscow's programmes.

The Toronto-based newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL joined in the witch-hunt and hurried to label Tuktoyaktuk's radio station as "Red," while the oil companies Dome Petroleum, Gulf Oil of Canada and Esso resources offered it a bribe to ensure that it should give up broadcasting "Russian radio programmes." The Voice of American also raised a hue and cry over the fact.

So here are "free information exchanges" for you. It seems that the West only recalls this principle when it wants to camouflage its acts of ideological subversion against socialist countries. The radio station in Tuktoyaktuk had just made bold enough to slightly raise the Iron Curtain when they immediately heard the formidable cry, "Don't you dare!"

'COMPROMISE' BETWEEN DENG, HUA GROUPS VIEWED

LD201242 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 20 Apr 81

["What Is Concealed Behind the 'Compromise?'"--TASS headline; by TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS--The Beijing leaders have evidently put off the second series of political trials of members of the counterrevolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. The Beijing correspondents of a number of Western news agencies, referring to well-informed sources in the Chinese capital, report that Deng Xiaoping's grouping, the dominant one in the Communist Party of China, has concluded a "truce" with its opponents and has decided not to begin any such trials in the immediate future.

It was not long ago that Chinese officials declared for all to hear their intention to hold immediately after the big trial "of the ten" in Beijing a series of smaller trials of supporters of the two defeated groupings.

And now, a faceabout; the trials, if not called off, are at least indefinitely postponed. Why?

On the one hand, a temporary "compromise" has been reportedly achieved between the group of Deng Xiaoping and the persons who came on the scene during the Cultural Revolution and who are grouped around Hua Guofeng. On the other hand, Deng Xiaoping's "tactical retreat" is taking place in conditions when none of the rival groupings in the Communist Party of China can gain the upper hand.

The weakening of Deng Xiaoping's positions is explained by observers largely to the failure of a number of economic measure- started at his initiative.

These measures--among them a relaxation of state control over the sphere of social production and distribution, emphasis on the encouragement of competition and private enterprise--caused an unprecedented rise in prices, a tremendous budget deficit, increased profiteering practices and the growth of unemployment. The consequences are social instability, ideological disarray and mass disturbances.

The recent trial of "the ten" proved nothing except the fact that some Maoists who have gained the upper hand today took advantage of this situation in order to square accounts with other Maoists who have found themselves in the role of scapegoats. A series of new trials would undoubtedly reveal still more ulcers in the top echelon in Beijing and result in the further exacerbation of differences between rival groupings and increase general instability in China.

This would be very dangerous to Deng Xiaoping whose policy in the social and economic field, as was admitted by the Chinese press, is supported only by one-third of the party and state cadres.

It is not ruled out, of course, that the Beijing leaders will not try to demonstrate before the people "their unity and cohesion." But, as experience shows, "compromises" in Maoist China are usually followed by new fierce clashes in the struggle for power.

MOSCOW SCORES PRC FOR SUPPORTING SIHANOUK

OW202010 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Sihanouk has arrived in Beijing. According to an AFP report, his visit will last about 1 month. He intends to hold a series of consultations with the Chinese leaders to rig up a "united front" against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He had already held meetings with Li Xiannian and Huang Hua.

Another enemy of the People's Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, who is the current prime minister of the Pol Pot regime, will soon participate in the consultations with the Chinese leaders in Beijing. It is well known that the activities of Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan to knock together a "united front" had gone into bankruptcy in March this year. However, the Chinese leaders who are the chief inspirers and supporters in opposing People's Kampuchea and carrying out various conspiratorial activities have not given up their shameless attempts. According to a dispatch, when they arranged for the visit of Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan to Beijing, they promised to give full support to the Kampuchean reactionaries in exile including military aid to oppose the Heng Samrin government. The consultations in Beijing prove that the Chinese leaders have no intention of giving up their policy of openly remaining hostile to the suffering Kampuchean people.

The policy of the Beijing leaders has seriously affected the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia. This can be easily detected from the words of the Chinese officials. For example, Li Xiannian, in a conversation with a West European activist last week, directly pointed out that Beijing does not rule out the possibility of launching an attack on socialist Vietnam. Dwelling upon the situation in Southeast Asia, Beijing's propaganda machinery also violently threatened Vietnam and Kampuchea. All this shows that the Chinese leaders are the enemies of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

JAPAN-USSR FISHING TALKS END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

OW210115 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Japan-USSR negotiations to determine procedures and conditions for the 1981 salmon catch by the Japanese side in the northwest Pacific ended at the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry in Moscow on 20 April. As a result of the negotiations, a catch quota of 42,500 tons was set for the Japanese side as scientifically justifiable. In addition, the Japanese side is to pay fishing cooperation fees amounting to 4 billion yen to Soviet fishery organizations. The protocol and annexed documents of negotiations were signed by Fish Industry Minister Kamentsev from the Soviet side and Ambassador Uomoto from the Japanese side.

KHARKOV SCORES CONCEPT OF 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY'

LD201318 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 20 Apr 81

["Who and Why Needs a Pacific Ring"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS--Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand, who has just visited Japan, came out there in favour of what is called a Pacific community, that is, a military and political alliance of Pacific countries, plotted by Tokyo and Washington. He urged Japan to increase aid to island states in the southern Pacific which are viewed as potential members of the community. Mr Muldoon described such aid as excellent capital investment in the future stability of the region. Although the initiators of the Pacific community, of the Pacific ring, as it is often called, have managed to set up a permanent body which is trying to lay the ground for the project, the framework of the new grouping has not yet taken shape. While the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand actively press for its sooner establishment, other Pacific countries are very apprehensive about these plans.

This is especially true of the ASEAN countries, whose public has been increasingly realising that the Pacific community will make them dependent on their stronger partners, sever them from the Non-Aligned Movement and prevent the South-east Asia from becoming a zone of peace and stability.

By pushing ahead their plans for a Pacific community, Tokyo and Washington are after their own selfish aims. The countries of the projected Pacific ring account for more than a half of Japanese exports and imports. As far as the United States is concerned, this share is lower but considerable enough--some 40 per cent. The sponsors of the new grouping, however, do not restrict their plans to economic interests. There also are military and strategic considerations. It was no accident that major joint naval manoeuvres by the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, held last year, were called "Rimpac," or the Pacific ring. The planned new manoeuvres are to be enlarged, with South Korea possibly taking part.

The initiators of the community have been trying to cover up their military preparations in the Pacific by a hullabaloo over an invented Soviet menace. Mr Muldoon alleged at a press-conference in Tokyo last Friday that the Soviet Union wanted to have an army base on one of the Pacific islands. This assertion is simply ridiculous. The Soviet Union has no military bases in other countries, the Pacific Ocean included, and does not want to get any. On the other hand, the Pacific Ocean and its southwest, in particular, has been covered with an extensive network of American bases and other military facilities. It is the Pentagon, which has made the region a nuclear test ground, that is seeking the deployment there of new types of armaments, such as Trident nuclear submarines. He would like to turn some Pacific islands into a nuclear waste basket. But the prime minister of New Zealand chose to keep silent about all this. Nor did he say that the peoples of the Pacific countries would like their ocean to be a zone of peace, as its very name suggests, and friendly cooperation, not an arena of military preparations.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DRA'S PRAGUE-BOUND DOST

LD201404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 20 Apr 81

["Comradely Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is in Moscow on his way to Prague.

A warm and comradely conversation was held, in the course of which aspects of the development of friendly Soviet-Afghan relations, as well as certain international problems, were discussed. It was stressed that the program for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, which was proposed by the DRA Government on 14 May 1980, was a constructive basis for reaching such an agreement and fully retained its topicality. A willingness to discuss international aspects of the Afghan problem in linkage with questions of the security of the Persian Gulf was reaffirmed at the same time.

On the same day, Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Shah Mohammad Dost, at which the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

PDPA OFFICIAL PRAISES USSR'S AFGHAN PROPOSALS

LD201414 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Report on interview of Anahita Ratebzad, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member and DRA Revolutionary Council member, by unidentified TASS correspondent in Moscow' time not given]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS--"The new Soviet peace initiatives set forth at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, are the key to a solution of complicated international problems." Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said to a TASS correspondent. She attended in Moscow the fourth All-Union Conference of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Anahita Ratebzad stressed that at a time when Western countries continue an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan the Soviet Union came up with concrete proposals for a peaceful settlement in the region. It clearly expressed its readiness to take part in settling the situation over Afghanistan, a situation heated up by gross interference in its affairs by the imperialists and international reaction. The USSR reaffirmed again that it comes out for the preservation of our national sovereignty and territorial integrity, Anahita Ratebzad said.

"We are deeply aware of the fact," she went on, "that we were able to defend the gains of the revolution thanks to internationalist assistance from the progressive forces of the world." Anahita Ratebzad pointed out that the Government of Afghanistan is taking steps to improve the economic situation in Afghanistan and to raise the living standards of its people. The distribution of lands among the peasants is continued, industry is being developed, illiteracy eliminated and steps are taken to raise the cultural level of the peoples inhabiting Afghanistan. The broadest sections of the population both in cities and outlying villages are taking an active part in revolutionary reforms.

MARCOS, PRESS DENIES ASEAN MILITARIZATION

LD201330 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 20 Apr 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov]

[Text] Manila, 20 Apr, TASS--The persistent attempts of the opponents of normalisation of the situation in South-east Asia to lend to ASEAN the character of a military pact and to push that regional organization onto the lines of military confrontation with states of Indochina are being resolutely rebuffed in the Philippines.

President Ferdinand Marcos has firmly stated once again that the association of South-east Asian states, which also includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Sinapore and Thailand, will continue sticking to the course of economic and social development. He categorically turned down fabrications on "ASEAN's being turned into a military organization," which are implanted by American and other Western media. As is reported by the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY (PNA), President Marcos made this statement in connection with an article printed in the Pentagon's journal DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The authors of that article, obviously engaged in wishful thinking, asserted that ASEAN was becoming a military bloc.

The PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, one of the largest newspapers in the Philippines, points out in this connection today that the non-aligned countries of South-east Asia, including ASEAN members, above all strive to maintain a climate of peace in the region as an inalienable condition for national development. The Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, the newspaper stresses, became convinced through their own experience that socio-economic cooperation helps strengthen every member of the association to a greater extend than bullets or military arsenals.

The PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS qualifies the attempts to lend that regional organization the character of a military pact as provocative and detrimental to the ASEAN interests.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ARRIVES IN PHILIPPINES

LD181558 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Manila, 18 Apr, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet Parliamentary Group led by Vitaliy Ruben, president of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, vice-chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, arrived in the capital of the Philippines today.

The Soviet delegation will attend meetings of bodies in the Interparliamentary Union, to be held here from April 10 to 25.

SOVIET-POLISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Friendship Meeting Held

LD201651 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 20 Apr 81

["Significant Anniversary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS--A meeting devoted to the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Poland took place in Moscow today.

The speakers at the meeting stressed that the treaty had written a bright page into the history of the two nations and ushered in a qualitatively new type of state-to-state relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism. The Soviet people, the speakers pointed out, express the confidence that the Polish working people led by the Polish United Workers' Party will uphold and defend the gains of socialism.

Poland's ambassador to the USSR, Kazimierz Olszewski, stressed the important role of Polish-Soviet cooperation in building socialism in People's Poland. The Soviet aid given after World War Two, he said, was very important to the rehabilitation of the devastated country and to its industrialisation. Today, too, all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, cooperation which is an important factor in overcoming the difficulties now faced by the country, is irreplaceable.

The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and by a group of representatives from the "friendship train" that had arrived from Poland.

Rodionov Addresses Meeting

LD202324 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Summary] A solemn meeting was held in Moscow today devoted to the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed between the USSR and Poland. It was attended, among others, by members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and Soviet commanders--veterans of Poland's liberation battles. A delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's Central Board, headed by Wieslaw Bek, arrived from Poland. Polish Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kazimierz Olszewski was also present.

Petr Rodionov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society central board and deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. He referred to Brezhnev's speech at the 26th CPSU Congress and said its ideas were an inspiration for life and work as well as the struggle for safeguarding peace. Rodionov then described the revolutionary struggle and the fight against facism carried out jointly by both nations. He also said: At the forum of the 26th CPSU Congress, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania stressed the Polish nation would (?cherish) forever the memory of the Soviet Army which liberated Poland from Nazi occupation.

Having described the many aspects of Soviet-Polish cooperation and the society's activities, Rodionov continued:

When in the second half of 1980 fraternal Poland, in connection with the internal crisis which had arisen there, found itself in a difficult economic situation, the Soviet Union, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance rendered Poland the necessary economic help (?within its possibilities).

Analyzing the present situation, Petr Rodionov stated that activization of elements inimical to socialism, the intensification of ideological and political subversion by imperialist centers, as well as the errors and mistakes of the former political leadership of Poland in internal policy, had caused the present complex situation in Poland and the appearance of a threat to the foundations of the socialist state. Soviet people are convinced that working people of Poland led by the PZPR will defend the achievements of socialism, and that nobody will succeed in subverting the friendship and cooperation between our nations. This firm conviction was strikingly expressed in the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress when he stated that Polish communists, the Polish worker class and working people of that country could rely absolutely on their friends and allies. Socialist Poland, fraternal Poland will not be abandoned by us; we shall not let her be harmed.

Soviet-Polish Unity Stressed

LD210438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Today is the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. Signed on 21 April 1945, and extended in 1965, the treaty has stood the test of time and has become a symbol of the inviolable union and fraternity of our countries and peoples; it truly serves the interests of peace, progress and socialism.

At present certain circles in the West would like to make use of Poland's present difficulties in order to damage the country's socialist gains. Polish communists, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech to the 16th CPCZ Congress, with the support of all genuine patriots of Poland, will be able, it must be assumed, to give the necessary rebuff to the schemes of the enemies of the socialist structure, who are also enemies of the independence of Poland; they will be able to defend the cause of socialism, the real interests of the people and the honor and security of their homeland. As for the Soviet Union, it was and remains a true friend and ally of socialist Poland.

Press Views Treaty

LD202218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2125 GMT 20 Apr 81

["An Alliance Verified by Time"--TASS headline]

[Test] Moscow, 21 Apr (TASS)--The Soviet press focuses much attention on the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar cooperation between the USSR and Poland. "The treaty has passed the test of time, has become a symbol of the inviolable union and fraternity of our countries and peoples and faithfully serves the interests of peace, progress and socialism," PRAVDA writes. The paper's Warsaw correspondent, Oleg Losoto, writes in detail about Soviet-Polish cooperation. "The present-day map of Poland has a number of industrial projects which were created with the economic, scientific and technical assistance of the USSR," he notes. "These include the Huta Warszawa, the B. Beirut works in Czestochowa, the Warsaw car works, the petrochemical works in Plock, the copper-smelting works in Legnica and many, many others. They are a living embodiment of the broad ties between our countries, our economies and the common nature of our destinies."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishes an interview with Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

"Socialism and the Polish-Soviet alliance is a guarantee of the progress and security of Poland," Stanislaw Wronski says. "The path of development of the Polish People's Republic which was chosen 36 years ago, despite great difficulties in the beginning and the mistakes made along this path, has brought visible results of which we can be proud: the revolutionary transformation of the country and improvement in the people's living conditions and also, which is no less important, an increase in the significance of Poland in Europe and throughout the world.

The basic problems of the national existence of the Poles have been resolved: They are legitimate just borders, independence and state security."

"The friendship and cooperation of Poland and the Soviet Union is an important factor of peace in Europe. They serve the cause of detente," it was stressed in the interview. "All the more understandable, therefore, is the anxiety of our friends in the socialist countries caused by the present situation in the Polish People's Republic and the attempts to weaken its might. The enemies of socialism in the world are trying to drive a wedge into our alliance, to reduce the significance of friendly relations and cooperation."

Stanislaw Wronski points out that at the most difficult times recently the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society did not cease its activity, which is serving the consolidation of fraternity with the Soviet people.

"At the moment," PRAVDA writes, "Certain circles in the West would like to use the current difficulties in Poland in order to harm the socialist gains of the country, to try to turn it away from the path it embarked on after the liberation from the Fascist invaders. Imperialist propaganda is conducting a malevolent, slanderous campaign against the Polish People's Republic. And the revanchist forces who are still trying to cast doubt on the immutability of the existing borders in Europe, are not taking aback seat in this campaign."

The Soviet press expresses the hope that Polish communists, with the support of all true patriots of Poland, will manage to give the necessary rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of the socialist system who are also the enemies of the independence of Poland; and will manage to defend the cause of socialism, the real interests of their people and the honor and security of their motherland.

"In this the Polish people can count firmly on the unchanging support of the Soviet people," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses.

"True to its international duty and treaty obligations, the Soviet Union has been and remains a reliable friend and ally of socialist Poland."

Volynov Comment

LD202110 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Talk by Pilot-Cosmonaut Boris Volynov, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society]

[Summary] We are now marking the 36th anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty which, after the liberation of Poland, brought about a radical change in our mutual relations. Based on the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, it had deepened the fraternal relations which were born between our nations in the joint revolutionary struggle and tempered in the war against fascism.

Our all-round cooperation is developing successfully and includes cosmonautics, as shown by the joint Soviet-Polish space flight.

In the international arena, joint steps undertaken by our countries play an important role in safeguarding peace.

Our economic cooperation has brought about mutual benefits, as shown by Polish-built ships flying the Soviet flag and by the Soviet oil, cotton and other raw materials supplied to Poland, as well much Soviet machinery.

"We are marking the 36th anniversary of the treaty in days which are difficult for our friends, when attempts are being made to hamper the development of socialism in Poland. But we, the Soviet people, are convinced that such attempts will meet with a decisive rebuff, that Polish communists supported by all true patriots will defend the real interests of their nation. When it comes to the Soviet Union, it has been and continues to be a faithful friend and ally of socialist Poland."

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES GDR-USSR FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD211019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Strength in Union"]

[Text] Jena, 13 April--Today the members of the CPSU delegation taking part in the work of the 10th SED Congress made a trip to the city of Jena which is known for its industrial enterprises and its university.

At the Jena SED Committee, H. Zeigenhahn, first secretary of the bezirk party committee, familiarized the Soviet guests with the activity of the Gera Bezirk party organization and described the work of the very large Karl Zeiss Jena optical instruments combine which is making a major contribution to the solution of the tasks of the steady boosting of the economy.

The delegation members viewed the laboratories at the scientific research center of the combine, which unites 18 enterprises. A friendship meeting of many thousands of people was held at the combine. Greeting the CPSU representatives, production sector foreman (D. Khemman) said: We are firmly convinced that by successfully fulfilling the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress we shall make our specific contribution to the further development and consolidation of the fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU and the indestructible friendship between the GDR and USSR peoples for the consolidation of the positions of socialism and peace.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, addressed the meeting. He conveyed to the Karl Zeiss Jena combine workers and employees warm fraternal greetings from the Soviet communists and all working people of the Soviet Union.

It is particularly pleasant for us, he said, to fulfill the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey to the combine's working people and all people of your country his wishes for further successes in socialist building, and for the happiness and prosperity of each family.

Your achievements in all spheres of the life of society, the advance of the economy and the enhancement of its efficiency attest to the vital strength of socialism and its decisive advantages over the capitalist system. The historic changes in the GDR have been achieved thanks to the selfless labor of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia under the leadership of the working people's militant and tested vanguard--the SED.

The significance of socialist internationalism and the fraternal countries, cohesion, cooperation and interaction is growing more than ever now. The pooling of efforts and resources will enable the socialist states' peoples to implement on a broad and firm basis and with great efficiency the plans for socialist and communist building and to look boldly into the future.

The relations between our parties, states and peoples which are linked by fraternal alliance and a unified approach to all important problems are a graphic example of this cooperation.

Our ties are becoming increasingly profound and diverse and cover virtually all aspects of political, social and economic life.

The pooling of our creative efforts effectively serves scientific and technical progress in the two countries. Much is being done in this direction by the Karl Zeiss Jena combine, which together with Soviet scientific research institutes and enterprises is creating new models of instruments and equipment and is taking part in the technical backup for the Intercosmos program. Our delegation would like to thank you for the great contribution you are making to the development of friendship between the USSR and the GDR:

Our countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation is mutually advantageous. Their economies supplement each other well, which makes it possible to make effective use of the advantages of the international division of labor. Another aspect is no less important. Economic, scientific and technical ties represent at the same time cooperation between people, mutual comradely aid and the fruitful exchange of ideas and experience. This, of course, is not only of economic but also of great political significance and strengthens the fraternal ties between our peoples.

A little over a month has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress and with every passing day its enormous international and domestic significance is being manifested increasingly vividely. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress made very important generalizations and conclusions on fundamental problems of world development, the party's economic and social policy, and the further improvement of Soviet society's political system and party and ideological educational work at the present stage. "We intend to concentrate all our efforts on two interconnected salients," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the congress. One is communist creation, the other is the consolidation of peace."

Today, as before, the supreme goal of the activity of our party and state is the policy requirement: "Everything for the sake of man, everything for the benefit of man." The basis for improving the people's prosperity is the further growth of social production. The all-round enhancement of the economy's effectiveness and its transfer to an intensive path of development is the most important economic policy task of the present stage of communist building in the Soviet Union.

To develop the national economies of the USSR and the fraternal countries a considerable quantity of raw material, fuel and energy resources are required. And they are becoming increasingly limited and are now far more expensive. For fuel and raw materials we have to travel to remote regions which are difficult to reach and under complex conditions we have to extract oil and gas and install the arteries along which these also make their way to the fraternal countries. That is why the question of the more rational utilization of raw and semifinished materials, fuel and energy is now being posed particularly acutely. We have set the task of consistently pursuing an energy-saving policy in all links of production, of accelerating the creation of highly economic equipment, extensively introducing low-wastage manufacturing processes, and making fuller use of secondary resources.

In this connection we also consider the experience in saving material resources accumulated in your country which was assessed highly at the 26th CPSU Congress as a useful contribution to our common efforts to enhance production efficiency.

The imposing plans for economic and social development outlined by the socialist countries attest most convincingly to the peaceful, creative nature of our aspirations and policy. An active creative program for strengthening peace and curbing the arms race was advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. It contains important new proposals, answers the most acute, urgent questions, is of a constructive nature, touches on the situation in Europe, the near and Middle East and Asia, concerns the reduction of both nuclear missile and conventional types of weapons, and envisages specific confidence-building measures and cooperation among states. These proposals are united by a single goal--doing everything possible to eliminate the threat of war and to strengthen peace.

Under the conditions of the international situation which has been complicated through the fault of imperialism, the socialist community countries are now more than ever the main bulwark of peace and progress on earth. Our strength lies in unity and cohesion, in friendship and cooperation, in the consolidation of our alliance with all peace-loving forces.

The Soviet Union will continue to strengthen by every means its ties of fraternal friendship with the GDR--its loyal friend and ally. We will always stand side by side with you in strengthening the socialist state of German soil and consolidating the socialist countries' community. Heartfelt thanks to you, dear friends, for the warmth and hospitality with which you are welcoming us and which are so in keeping with the truly fraternal nature of our relations!

In conclusion V.I. Dolgikh presented the workers of the Karl Zeiss Jena combine with a gift from the CPSU delegation--a portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin inlaid in wood by the master-craftsmen of Ufa.

The CPSU delegation's meeting with the combine collective and the friendship meeting merged into a manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the SED and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The members of the CPSU delegation also visited the territory of the former Hitlerite concentration camp of Buchenwald and laid flowers at the monument of Ernst Thaelmann who was killed in this death camp and at the memorial complex erected in memory of the prioners who died at the hands of the Fascist butchers.

KRISHKIN VIEWS FRG DECISION ON BORDERS IN ATLASES

LD202156 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] As we have already reported, a conference of West German religious affairs and education ministers recommended that Germany with its 1937 borders should be shown in atlases and school textbooks. Klaus von Dohnanyi, state secretary in the FRG Foreign Ministry, explained the stand of the Federal Government concerning this decision. Let us hear what our commentator, Yevgeniy Krishkin writes in this regard:

First a few words about the nature of this decision undertaken by Land ministers of religious affairs and education. According to their recommendations, on the maps and in the textbooks used in West German schools the border between the two German states should be marked as a special border and the name "Germany" should exclusively be used for the FRG and GDR territories; the borders of the German Reich should be shown as those which were in force on 31 December 1937. According to this dicision, a number of territories of socialist countries, including Poland's western and northern lands, will be shown as areas not belonging to those states. It is difficult not to see the revanchist nature of this action. Its aim is to create the impression that the borders existing on the European Continent are of an illegal character and also to evoke the idea of the possibility of their being redrawn.

How did the Federal Government react to such recommendations, which have caused indignation abroad? Commenting on the decision of the conference of religious affairs and education ministers of FRG Laender, Klaus von Dohnanyi confirmed the existence of the treaty signed between Poland the the FRG on 7 December 1970 in which the Oder-Neisse line is regarded as the western frontier of Poland. However, the FRG Foreign Ministry spokesman at the same time gave it to understand that the Federal Government could not put obstacles in the way of the implementation of the cartographical decision undertaken by the above-mentioned conference. Referring to the relative independence of West German Laender within the federation, and also to the fact that problems of education are under the jurisdiction of Land authorities, he stressed that it does not depend on the governmemt how such problems are to be solved in particular Laender.

This stand of an official spokesman can hardly be considered as anything other than a formal distancing from the decisions of the religious affairs and education ministers. To say the least, it is a strange stand, not least because the cartographic elaborations of the religious affairs and education ministers embrace not only the spheres of educational work but also foreign policy. It is a question of escalating the activities undertaken on the initiative of anti-Polish forces in the FRG and under the pressure of revanchist forces. It can be regarded with full justification as a provocation aimed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of socialist Poland, to say nothing about the fact that the cartographic decision of the conference of the religious affairs and education ministers of West German Laender contradicts the treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG, it contradicts the norms of international law and cannot be reconciled with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

BREZHNEV, MALTA'S BUTTIGIEG EXCHANGE CABLES

LD201448 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegramme to President Anton Buttigieg of the Republic of Malta in which he conveyed his greetings and best wishes to the president and the friendly Maltese people on the occasion of a national holiday. I am convinced, the telegramme says, that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Malta will be further developed on a mutually beneficial basis in the interests of the peoples of both countries, consolidation of detente and cooperation in Europe.

In a reply telegramme Anton Buttigieg, on behalf of the people and Government of Malta and on his own behalf, expressed sincere gratitude for congratulations and conveyed his best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes for permanent prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON THATCHER'S VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

Meeting with Khalid

LD201736 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Apr, TASS--Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has arrived in Saudi Arabia on a three-day official visit, has met King Khalid. According to news agencies, her talks with the Saudi leaders are centered on the problem of ensuring the so-called "security of oilfields". Under this formula the U.S., Britain and a number of their NATO allies understand the expansion of the Western powers' military presence in the Middle East, particularly in the Persian Gulf, and the establishment in the region of a jumping-off ground for their far-reaching aggressive plans.

It is observed here that Mrs Thatcher's visit follows the Mideastern tour of U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Britain is the only West European country to give unconditional support to all the Pentagon's war preparations in the Middle East and other parts of the world.

In particular, the Tory government enthusiastically welcomed Washington's proposal on the "internationalisation" of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces and stated its readiness to contribute to that interventionist military contingent. London has also assumed an active role in the campaign of scaring the Arab oil-producing countries with the bogey of the "Soviet threat" that is being whipped up by the U.S. administration.

London, 20 Apr, TASS--Commenting on Margaret Thatcher's visit to Saudi Arabia, the British GUARDIAN warns that Thatcher will find herself in difficult straits if she follows too closely President Reagan's line in military matters and that she will meet with little readiness on the part of Saudi Arabia on the question of putting military bases at the disposal of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

Talks End

LD211012 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] London, 21 Apr, TASS--Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has ended her talks with Saudi Arabian officials. Commenting on her visit to Riyadh, the local press seeks to describe it as "highly successful," as a "turning point" along the road of "a further rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Britain." The newspapers lay emphasis on the commercial and economic aspects of the talks, asserting that the visit opened up new prospects in Saudi Arabia to British business. The British press, however, could not conceal the fact that the main purpose of Margaret Thatcher's visit to Saudi Arabia and her talks with Riyadh leaders was to push through the American-British ideas of setting up a joing Rapid Deployment Force and that it had sustained a crushing defeat.

As shown by the newspapers, Margaret Thatcher, who is one of the most zealous champions of setting up such a "police corps" under Washington's auspices, had had to lower her tune in Riyadh. In this context THE FINANCIAL TIMES points out that one of the problems which faced Mrs. Thatcher and Douglas Hurd, the minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, was the contradictory attitude to the United States. The newspaper says that Saudi Arabia does not want to associate itself too closely with Washington because the latter is very unpopular in the Arab world. THE TIMES acknowledges that Saudi Arabia and its neighbours are still reluctant to accept military aid with strings. THE MORNING STAR in turn emphasises that Mrs Thatcher was given to understand in Saudi Arabia that Riyadh does not think much of London's and Washington's ideas.

Neither was the British premier helped by attempts to motivate the American-British plan by shopworn arguments on a mythical "Soviet menace" to the region. The outcome of the talks most eloquently shows that the Persian Gulf countries understand that the main aim of Washington's and London's Middle East policy is to make sure of military superiority and to gain control of the oil-bearing regions of the Persian Gulf, to deprive the countries there of economic independence.

MIKHAYLOV ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CROCKER LAGOS VISIT

LD202030 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The visit to Lagos is for Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker the most significant of all the visits in the course of his African tour. Vladlen Mikhaylov has this comment:

United States' business interests derive thousands of millions of dollars as profit from Nigerian oil and from their investment in Nigeria's economy, but the Reagan administration's open support for the racist Pretoria regime in the Namibian issue and its proclaiming South Africa as a friendly country has put the U.S. industrialists and financiers in a difficult situation. These people are well aware of the firm and unwavering stand taken by the Nigerian Government on the problems of the south of Africa and of Nigeria's solidarity with the nations struggling against colonialism and racism. Nigeria's president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, in a statement for the latest session of the United Nations General Assembly, said his country intends to do all it can to support the antiracist struggle waged by the Namibians and by the black majority of south Africa, and if it becomes necessary, he said, Nigeria will use its oil as an instrument in this struggle.

Life has shown that Nigeria's leaders never speak idly, and the West knows it well enough. Witness the recent nationalization of the assets and the property of the Nigerian affilitation of the powerful British Petroleum. This step was taken by the Nigerian authorities because British Petroleum, in defiance of numerous warnings, continued to supply the South African racists with oil and oil products, in violation of the economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations. And it isn't accidental that the West, including the United States, has taken the Nigerian president's statement made at the General Assembly as a serious warning fraught with grave consequences for the accomplices of the racist Pretoria regime.

It looks like Chester Crocker is facing an extremely difficult task. In Lagos he will have to try and exert influence on the stand taken by Nigeria and to attempt to talk the Nigerian leaders into renouncing their hard line towards the problems of the south of Africa. According to the African media, in the course of his tour Chester Crocker has been lavish with promises to increase financial aid in exchange for a new stand. [Obviously the Americans who are used to assess everything in dollars hope to find in Africa people who for 30 silver pieces would sell the interests of their brothers and sisters groaning under the yoke of the inhuman Pretoria regime. As for Nigeria, past experience has shown that these hopes are not likely to materialize.

USSR TO EXTEND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CONGO

LD211130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The Soviet Union is to extend its economic assistance to the Congo. Agreement on this effect was reached at talks just held with a Congolese Government delegation in Moscow. Mineral exploration and production experts are to be sent to that country. The Soviet Union is to help it with its farming and fishing, and trade between the two countries is to be increased. Last year it rose by more than 70 percent.

CASTRO GIVES SPEECH ON BAY OF PIGS ANNIVERSARY

LD201340 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Havana, 20 Apr, TASS--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, stressed the determination of the Cuban people to defend their revolutionary gains and to carry out their plans for building socialism. He was speaking on Sunday evening at a public meeting held here to mark the 20th anniversary of the defeat of imperialist mercenaries at Playa Giron.

The events of those days, Fidel Castro said, convincingly demonstrated the immoral policy of imperialism which tried to strangle the revolution in our small country. They also showed what the people is capable of if it has arms and if it knows what it is defending.

During the battles at Playa Giron, Fidel Castro went on, solidarity with Cuba was demonstrated most forcefully by the communists of the whole world and all the progressive and democratic forces. An earnest [as received] of victory at Playa Giron was the change that occurred in power balance in the world in favour of socialism and the high prestige of the Soviet Union. The timely and energetic statements of support for Cuba that came from the Soviet Government were also an important factor.

We learned a great deal during the days of fighting at Playa Giron, Fidel Castro stressed. Before the beginning of aggression we who live in close proximity to the USA effected radical revolutionary reforms in our country. It was during the days of aggression that an announcement was made concerning the socialist character of our revolution. And no one can say that a deceived people was fighting the mercenaries at Playa Giron.

It was in those days in April that our party, the party of communists which brought all the revolutionary forces of a single leadership, was practically formed. At present, its membership exceeds 400,000 and there are almost as many members in the Young Communist League. Our mass organizations are developing and growing stronger. The defence capacity of the country is being steadily increased. During the past twenty years our people carried out heroic internationcl missions, helping the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia in their fight for freedom.

At present the imperialists are again threatening our country and talk again of a sea blockade of Cuba and possible aggressions, Fidel Castro went on. But they have forgotten Giron. We are vigilant and no one will be able to take us by surprise. We know how to guard socialist gains. We shall never repeat the mistakes of those who departed from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, who started with attacks against the Soviet Union and who finally sank into the camp of imperialism. Apart from the 20-year history of unceasing aggression by imperalism against Cuba, we have a history of excellent relations with the Soviet Union. These are truly fraternal relations.

Fidel Castro then spoke of a complicated international situation when imperialism adopted a policy of aggression and the arms race. It is necessary today, more than ever before, for every person to make clear where he stands. Mankind needs today, as never before, peace, cooperation and detente. It is impossible to solve such problems as poverty, crisis, hunger and disease by an arms race, by cold war and by building up international tension.

We stand for the triumph of peace and constructive labour, and not for a victory by force of arms. As revolutionaries, patriots, socialists and internationalists, we want peace and we are determined to fight for it. But we can fight and, if necessary, we shall protect our labour and our future. On these memorable days marking the 20th anniversary of the victory at Playa Giron, we say: The revolution cannot be defeated. Its gains are here to stay.

SUSLOV OPENING ADDRESS AT IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

LD201856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Today an all-union seminar conference of ideological workers opened at the CPSU Central Committee. Its participants will discuss the progress of study and propaganda of the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee and of the documents of the 26th party congress, and also ways of reorganizing ideological work in accordance with Comrade Brezhnev's instructions. Experience will be exchanged on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions and on the further improvement of ideological political and educational work.

Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, raykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, and a number of gorkoms, experts in ideological questions, workers of the political organs of the Soviet Armed Forces, leaders of ministries and departments, of the central organs of the press, radio and television, news agencies, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee are taking part in the seminar conference.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the conference with an introductory speech. Noting that the seminar conference has been convoked on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Suslov emphasized that the very fact of its convocation, soon after the completion of the 26th CPSU Congress shows what an important role the party gives to political and educational work in implementing the tasks set by the congress.

To the stormy applause of those gathered, Comrade Suslov conveyed a warm greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Suslov noted that Comrade Brezhnev's steadfast attention to the activity of ideological cadres and the deep appreciation which he expressed from the congress rostrum to journalists, propagandists, directors, report presenters and agitators testifies to how highly the party values the selfless and difficult work of the many millions-strong ideological aktiv and to the high trust which it places in it.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov continued: The 26th CPSU Congress became an outstanding event in the life of the party and the people. The Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee, was welcomed by the party and the Soviet people as a great new contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, as a document of enormous political and theoretical significance in which all the vitally important problems of our time are comprehensively considered. The congress to use Lenin's words, gave integral and systematically accurate replies to very important questions. The historical significance of the congress consists in the fact that it opened new horizons to the society of mature socialism.

It showed the ways in which its possibilities can be used effectively for bringing fully into play the creative forces of the country's economic, scientific, technological and spiritual potential. The congress put forward constructive new proposals aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. They constitute a direct continuation of our party's peace program.

The 26th congress showed convincingly that Lenin's party is confidently bearing the banner of communism, the banner of work and peace, and that the CPSU's general course is one that aims to strengthen the country's economic might, the steadfast growth of the Soviet people's prosperity and culture, the ensuring of peaceful conditions for their creative labor and the consolidation of the cardinal right of everybody in the world--the right to life.

The ideological front's prime task is intelligibly, vividly and convincingly to convey the ideas of the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report and the congress provisions to each and every communist and Komsomol member and all working people; to organize detailed study of them and to help party organizations direct the masses' energy and initiative to successfully implement the decisions of the congress. The conference will also discuss how to carry out this work in the best and most efficient manner possible.

The 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Suslov emphasized, [passage indistinct] its work was characterized by a high degree of exactingness in its approach to the questions under discussion, by realistic assessments, by a principled and courageous exposure of shortcomings and by the finding of ways and means to overcome them. The 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Suslov emphasized, was held in an exceptionally businesslike atmosphere created by the Accountability Report. Its work was characterized by a high degree of exactingness in its approach to the questions under discussion, by realistic assessments, by a principled and courageous exposure of shortcomings and by the search for ways and means to overcome them. The exacting, critical and constructive spirit of the congress should determine the content and style of the entire organizational and ideological work among the masses. To affirm this spirit of Bolshevik adherence to principledness and creative activity in the life of each collective, to inculcate an implacable attitude to shortcomings and intolerance toward any deviations from our way of life and our morality--it is in this that the real contribution of ideological workers consists when resolving economic, social and all other questions posed by the congress.

Propaganda is called upon to actively facilitate the fullest possible release of the Soviet people's creative forces, significantly improving the efficiency of their creative labor and ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The party proceeds from the fact that efficient ideological activity is inconceivable without comprehensively taking into consideration the realities of the sociopolitical and spiritual life of our society, the increased level of education and culture of the Soviet people, the accumulated experience of the party's political and educational work.

The sharpening of the ideological struggle in the international arena should also be fully taken into account. Our class enemies are operating still more brazenly and craftily. By showering slander and appealing to all kinds of prejudices left in people's minds and by maliciously interpreting the shortcomings, neglect and difficulties in our life, the enemies are trying to (?break) class-consciousness and belief in our ideals. And it would be wrong to ignore the effect of alien ideology on the consciousness of a section of the people.

We must be uncompromising in the struggle of ideals, actively expose anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and come out resolutely against any echoes of alien opinions.

The present state of ideological and party educational work was profoundly and critically examined at the congress. The congress pointed out that the basic tasks facing party organizations here are set out in the CPSU Central Committee's Resolution of 26 April 1979, which, as was noted in the review report, is of a long-term nature. It constitutes an extensive program of the party's ideological and educational work.

The implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the resolutions of the 26th congress require constant perfection of party organizations and, as stated in the Accountability Report, the restructuring of many sectors and spheres of ideological work.

The main thing which invariably draws the party's attention is the consistent strengthening of the link between propaganda and life and the increasing of its effectiveness and topicality.

In revealing the point of this demand, Comrade Brezhnev said at the congress: It is a matter of achieving in practice the unity of the party's ideological-theoretical, political, educational, organizational and economic work. In this unity and inseparability of word and deed, when the word conforms with the deed, and the deed with the word, lies the basis of the success of our propaganda, and not only propaganda but all party work. Here lies the source of the authority of party organizations, the basis of the effectiveness of work among the masses of the people. It is, in fact, a question of the further broadening of the party's ties with the millions of working masses. But where it concerns millions of people, that is where--as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said--for communists starts the most serious politics and runs the main line of organizational, political and educational work.

Life reaffirms that infringement of the unity of word and deed and the substitution of real acts by political twaddle has a harmful effect on people's attitudes, on the moral atmosphere of works collectives and on society as a whole. The gap between word and deed, intolerable everywhere, becomes especially dangerous when it is expressed in a weakening of control over labor and consumption measures. Such a weakening might bring to naught any educational and propaganda efforts.

It is especially important to take into account Lenin's demands for the strictest control by society and by the state over the extent [mera] of labor and consumption when resolving questions of labor incentive and improving distribution.

The main criterion in distribution under socialism, Comrade Brezhnev said at the 26th congress, can only be labor--its quantity and quality. Unfortunately, it is not always like that in practice. All kinds of wage-levelling, instances of extra payments essentially for merely coming to work and not for its true results, and the distribution of unmerited prizes has an extremely harmful effect on production indices and on people's psychology.

Here we are faced primarily with a specific task: to establish everywhere the prestige of honest, conscientious and creative work. This is one of the most important conditions of success in the struggle against attitudes of consumerism, recidivism of narrowmindedness, and petty-bourgeois psychology. The shaping of a new man and his ideological training are a complete affirmation of the norms and principles of the socialist way of life and are predetermined by the need for a skilfull and precise selection of all that is new and advanced, which should be maintained and developed and the need for a persistent and consistent struggle against whatever is trying to stop our advancement. Only thus can we achieve a situation where agitation is carried out efficiently, and that is the most convincing form of our agitation.

Theoretical work, Comrade Suslov stressed, has always occupied and occupies now a very important place in the party's ideological activities. Among the great achievements in this sphere, the congress particularly singled out the drafting of the concept of developed socialism. The party is determining the long-term and short-term tasks, and is drafting its strategy and tactics on its basis. The materials of the congress provide new stimuli for further development of research in the field of philosophy, political economy and scientific communism, and in all spheres of social sciences. These studies will be the more fruitful and productive the more resolutely and energetically our social sciences are freed of elements of scholasticism and dogmatism.

Improvement of interaction between theoretical thought and the practice of communist education, Comrade Suslov continued, is gaining especial importance in this sphere. Science is called upon to assist actively in educational work, to equip our ideological cadres with clear-cut, well founded recommendations, including in such an important sphere for molding the younger generation as national education. Equipping the Soviet man with knowledge of the laws of social development, a clear understanding of the party's policies and inclucating the aspiration and ability to build communism has been and remains the heart of the whole of our ideological work.

Without doubt, a significant place must be occupied here by party education and economic education. We have examples of the creative organization of this work, and they were mentioned at the congress. But we are not by any means satisfied with everything in party education today. Many party committees put up with the state of affairs when this education is poorly linked to the resolution of urgent socioeconomic problems.

Manifestations of formalism and scholasticism have not been eradicated; the lively exchange of opinions and creative discussion are often absent from lectures. Instead of making a profound analysis of vital issues and acute problems of concern to the participants, they sometimes restrict themselves to a mechanical repetition of known theses. This can be explained to a significant extent by the lack of well trained propaganda cadres and inadequate work with propagandists.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the congress about the main thing in party education, about its end result, about the fact that people should learn, in a Leninist way, to act as communism really demands. We should be thinking at this seminar conference about how to implement this very important aim, how to eradicate formalism and scholasticism, and about which forms and methods of party education to introduce in practice.

The party and the Central Committee attach enormous importance to the work of the press, television and radio, which determine to a large extent the content of the whole of society's ideological life. It must be said that, following the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979, the party committees and communists of editorial offices made quite an effort to improve affairs. They began giving more detailed treatment to issues of the economy socialist competition, the introduction of progressive experience and achievements of scientific and technological progress. The specificity of criticism is linked, as a rule, with the organization of the struggle to correct mistakes and overcome shortcomings. More attention is being devoted by the press to issues of inner party life and moral education; the tone in this serious and very important work is set by PRAVDA, our party's central organ.

However, we must still do quite a lot of work to ensure that issues of newspapers and magazines are full of pithy articles and involve people in serious analysis and generalization of the facts.

It is also necessary, Comrade Suslov stressed, to make fuller use of the truly enormous possibilities of our television. We must struggle persistently to enhance the effectiveness of both criticial and positival material, including that connected with the propagation of progressive experience. Much depends here upon the ability of party committees to make correct use of the potential of their press organs, television and radio and to support their initiatives. And of course one must give short shrift to those who ignore the just pronouncements of the press and who will not tolerate criticism.

The Central Committee, and Comrade Brezhnev personally, present an example of an attentive attitude to the press, supporting as they do principled and important political articles.

A major role belongs to Soviet literature and arts, which carry a powerful ideological and moral potential and possess enormous force of emotional influence in ideological and political education work. In the conditions of the ideological struggle, which has become more acute, the creative unions and editorial offices, Comrade Suslov noted, should be extremely mindful of issues of world outlook, the ideological commitment of the arts and their party and popular [narodnost] spirit. Their primary duty is to assist artists in being active participants in communist construction, defending progressive, humanistic party ideals with their creative work.

The success of anything, as we know, is decided in the final analysis by the cadres. What should a worker on the ideological front be like? He is a man of profound knowledge, of great culture of spirit, able to listen, understand and convince people. Putting it in Lenin's words, every party worker must learn to make a conscious choice of means, manner and methods of struggle which are capable of giving the greatest and firmest results with least effort. These are high demands. But they are determined by the nature of the contemporary stage and strategic aims of communist construction. In a word, we must set out for new horizons in our everyday political, organizational and educational work.

In conclusion, Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov said that all of the party's thoughts and plans, all of its work have as their highest aim the people's well-being and upward progress to communism. The Soviet people ardently approve the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in them see inspiring prospects for the country's development. At the moment, it is particularly important to have every person, every worker, profoundly understand the close ties between his vital interests and the realization of the congress decisions, and to have a clear idea of what he personally can and should do in order to implement them. All the political, organizational and educational work of the party committees and all our party propaganda should be aimed at this.

The following reports were delivered at the conference: "On The Next Tasks of Ideological and Political Education Work Stemming From the Report by Comrade Brezhnev and the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," by Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Economic Policy in the Sphere of Industry and Construction," by Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Those taking part in the work of the conference include Makeyev and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR council of ministers; Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman; Army Gen Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. The conference is continuing.

EDITORIAL NOTES IMPERIALISM'S 'AGGRESSIVE INTRIGUES'

LD210853 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward May Day"]

[Excerpt] The people's joint efforts and their new successes will strengthen the motherland's might still further, raise still higher its prestige in the international arena and form a weighty contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. On the eve of May Day, the CPSU sends fraternal greetings to communist and workers parties, the peoples of socialist countries, the working class in capitalist countries and fighters for the strengthening of national independence and social progress.

The cause of strengthening the peoples' security is reliably served by the Soviet Union's undeviating peace-loving foreign policy. The high ideals and principles of this Leninist policy and the USSR's new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his report at our party's 26th congress have met with broad support among the peoples of all countries and continents. Addressing the workd's peoples, the CPSU Central Committee calls on them to resolutely rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism and consistently advocate a ban on nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction and the curbing of the arms race.

Consistently advocating the consolidation of peace and international security, the Soviet Union keeps a vigilant eye on the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, which is stepping up material preparations for a new world war. In the face of these preparations with their obvious anti-Soviet, antisocialist orientation, our party and state are forced to tirelessly strengthen the motherland's defense capability and its Armed Forces, whose combat potential was assessed highly at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Soviet servicemen take pride in this high assessment. They apprehended as the instructions of the whole people, as a guide to action, the May Day slogan, addressed to them, calling on them to improve combat and political training and to vigilantly and reliably safeguard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the great gains of socialism. At a point close to the end of the winter training period, army and navy servicemen are reporting to the motherland and party on new successes in service and military labor and on their determination to continue to add to the glory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

The approaching May Day is marked by new patriotic achievements by all the Soviet people, closely rallied under the party's Leninist banner. All our outstanding victories and achievements are associated with the party and its indefatigable, multifaceted activity. The May Day slogan rings out on millions of lips as an expression of universal approval of and support for its wise policy:

Under Lenin's Banner, Under the Communist Party's Leadership--Forward, to the Victory of Communism!

DEATH OF GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER ORUDZHEV REPORTED

LD201656 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1634 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (TASS)--Sabit Orudzhev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and minister of the gas industry, died here today in his 69th year after a serious illness. The obituary in connection with his death is signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikoly Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders.

Orudzhev was born in Bakj in 1912 in a worker's family and began his working activity in 1928. After graduating from the industrial institute he worked in the oil fields of Azerbaijan, rising from foreman of oil extraction to deputy minister of the oil industry of the USSR. In 1957-59 he headed the national economy council of Azerbaijan and then worked as deputy chairman of the state committee for the fuel industry, first deputy chairman of the state committee and minister of the petroleum extracting industry of the USSR. Since 1972 Orudzhev has been minister of the gas industry.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING AT MOSCOW COLLECTIVE

LD181608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The working people of our country turned out today for the communist subbotnik devoted to the anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Before the start of the shock-work watch one of its initiators, the collective of the Moskva Sortirovochnaya Depot, held a meeting at which a speech was made by Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU City Committee.

BRIEFS

WRITER AWARD--Tomorrow is the 70th birthday of Georgiy Mokeyevich Markov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Writers, Hero of Socialist Labor. In connection with this date and for services to the development of Soviet literature and fruitful public work the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded him the order of the October Revolution. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 81 LD]